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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/088,217	06/01/1998	MASAYUKI MOROTA	B208-960	1472

26272 7590 09/04/2002

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EXAMINER

HANNETT, JAMES M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2612

DATE MAILED: 09/04/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/088,217	MOROTA ET AL.
	Examiner James M Hannett	Art Unit 2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM

THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
 * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5 .

- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Japan on 10/6/1997. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the Hei 09-152307 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by EP 0 715 453

A2, Kawai et al.

As for Claim 1, Kawai depicts in Figure 2, a map window for displaying a map. Kawai teaches in the abstract that along with a map, icons or first camera index display means indicating the positions of cameras are displayed on the map so that the directions of the cameras can be identified on the map. Kawai further depicts in Figures 14, 13a, 13b and discusses on Column 12, Lines 35-44 a second camera index display means (155) to display a second camera index indicative of the current state of tilting direction.

As for Claim 2, Kawai teaches in Figures 13a, 13b, and on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that by dragging a tilt line indicator (155) the tilting direction of the selected camera can be controlled.

In regards to Claim 3, Kawai teaches in Figure 14 and on Column 12, Lines 38-43 that in response to selecting the camera icon on the map display, symbols depicting a pan direction line, zoom lines, and tilt line are displayed.

In regards to Claim 4, Kawai depicts in Figure 14 an icon comprised of lines (152), (153), (154), and (155). Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that the tilt line (155) indicates the current state of the tilting direction.

As for Claim 5, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that the tilt line (155) indicates the current state of the tilting direction.

As for Claim 6, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 19-26 and in Figure 13a and 13b that an isosceles triangle is formed by the two zoom lines having the point C as the start and the base of the triangle is the furthest distance the tilt line can travel. Therefore, the controllable range of the tilt line is limited to the intersection of the two zoom lines and at the end point of the two zoom lines corresponding to the downward most direction and upward most direction. Furthermore, the location of the tilt line indicates the current tilting direction of the selected camera.

In regards to Claim 7, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Therefore, the action of dragging a tilt line along the centerline corresponds to the actions of a scroll bar. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged to perpendicularly intersect the centerline. The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

In regards to Claim 8, Kawai teaches in Figures 13a, 13b, and on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that by dragging a tilt line indicator (155) the tilting direction of the selected camera can be controlled.

As for Claim 9, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged to perpendicularly intersect the centerline. The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

As for Claim 10, Kawai depicts in Figure 2, a map window for displaying a map. Kawai teaches in the abstract that along with a map, icons or first camera index display means indicating the positions of cameras are displayed on the map so that the directions of the cameras can be identified on the map. Kawai further depicts in Figures 14, 13a, 13b and discusses on Column 12, Lines 35-44 a second camera index display means (155) to display a second camera index indicative of the current state of tilting direction. Furthermore, Kawai teaches in Figure 1, that the information from the camera control device (14) is displayed on the monitor (2) via a network (10).

Claim 11 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 1 (since claim 1 is substantively equivalent to claim 11).

Claim 12 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 2 (since claim 2 is substantively equivalent to claim 12).

Claim 13 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 3 (since claim 3 is substantively equivalent to claim 13).

Claim 14 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 4 (since claim 4 is substantively equivalent to claim 14).

Claim 15 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 5 (since claim 5 is substantively equivalent to claim 15).

Claim 16 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 6 (since claim 6 is substantively equivalent to claim 16).

Claim 17 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 7 (since claim 7 is substantively equivalent to claim 17).

Claim 18 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 8 (since claim 8 is substantively equivalent to claim 18).

Claim 19 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 9 (since claim 9 is substantively equivalent to claim 19).

Claim 20 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 10 (since claim 10 is substantively equivalent to claim 20).

Claim 21 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 1 (since claim 21 is substantively equivalent to claim 1).

Claim 22 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 2 (since claim 22 is substantively equivalent to claim 2).

Claim 23 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 3 (since claim 23 is substantively equivalent to claim 3).

Claim 24 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 4 (since claim 24 is substantively equivalent to claim 4).

As for Claim 25, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that the tilt line (155) indicates the current state of the tilting direction.

As for Claim 26, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 19-26 and in Figure 13a and 13b that an isosceles triangle is formed by the two zoom lines having the point C as the start and the base of the triangle is the furthest distance the tilt line can travel. Therefore, the controllable range of the tilt line is limited to the intersection of the two zoom lines and at the end point of the two zoom lines corresponding to the downward most direction and upward most direction. Furthermore, the location of the tilt line indicates the current tilting direction of the selected camera.

In regards to Claim 27, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Therefore, the action of dragging a tilt line along the centerline corresponds to the actions of a scroll bar. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged to perpendicularly intersect the centerline. The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

In regards to Claim 28, Kawai teaches in Figures 13a, 13b, and on Column 14, Lines 12-32 that by dragging a tilt line indicator (155) the tilting direction of the selected camera can be controlled.

As for Claim 29, Kawai teaches on Column 14, Lines 12-32 and depicts in Figures 13a and 13b that the tilt line can be dragged or scrolled in a direction to approach or separate from the camera icon. Furthermore, the tilting direction display means or the tilt line (153) is arranged

to perpendicularly intersect the centerline. The location of this intersection on the centerline indicates the current image pickup direction in the vertical direction.

Claim 30 is rejected for the reasons discussed above related to claim 10 (since claim 30 is substantively equivalent to claim 10).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. USPN 6,208,379 Oya et al, USPN 6,137,485 Kawai et al, USPN 6,002,995 Suzuki et al, USPN 6,208,376 Tenaka et al, USPN 6,101,536 Kotani et al, USPN 6,266,082 Yonezawa et al, USPN 5,825,432 Yonezawa, USPN 6,271,805 Yonezawa, USPN 5,793,367 Taguchi .

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M Hannett whose telephone number is 703-305-7880. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

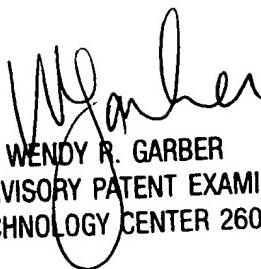
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 703-305-4929. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-842-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to Customer Service whose telephone number is 703-308-6789.

James Hannett
Examiner
Art Unit 2612

JMH

August 26, 2002


WENDY R. GARBER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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